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New cannabis-like drugs could block pain without affecting brain if we

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Grow Marijuana Outdoors

super sativa

which there is no change in the gene pool. This means that
there can be no

evolution.
For
a test example let us
consider a
population whose
gene

pool contains the
alleles B and b. Assign the letter c to
the

frequency
of
the dominant allele B and the letter d to the frequency of the
recessive allele b.

In most cases you
will find that c and d are actually notated
as p and q by convention
in science, but for this
example we will use c
and d.]

The sum of all the alleles
must equal 100%.

So $c + d = 1$.

All the random possible combinations of the

members of a

population would equal $(c \times c) + 2cd + d^2$ Which can also be
expressed as:

$(c+d)^2 = c^2 + 2cd + d^2$

explain this in detail in moment, but it

is best to know it

for
oow.
The

frequencies of B and b will
remain unchanged generation after

$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$

And $(c \times c) + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} d$

$= BB + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} + .48 + .30 = \frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ Cannabisstrands $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$

$\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{64}$ the population $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$

$\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{64}$ $\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{64}$ $\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{64}$

but the

frequencies of $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ stay the same.

Now, suppose we break the 4th law $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$

$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$

$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$

6 $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ into this one.

Let us say that we $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$

$a + b + b + b$ enter the $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$

$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ total up $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$

$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ What will the

$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$

$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$

$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ be?

$f(B) = \frac{12}{34} = .35$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$

$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ 65%

$f(BB) = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$.23 and $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$

$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$.42

$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ This

$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$

$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ law fails

if the 4th law is not met. When the new genes entered the pool it

resulted in a change of the population's $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$

$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$

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$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$

populations where introduced then $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$

$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ would

be maintained generation after generation.

However $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$

point out that we $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$

$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ in the above example. If the

pool $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$

$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ of

changes, even if one or $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$

$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ in, would be

insignificant. You could calculate it, but the change would be on an

extremely low level which there is no change in the gene pool.

be no evolution.

For a population whose gene

pool contains the alleles B and b. Assign the letter c

dominant allele B and the

frequency of the

recessive allele b.

In most cases you will find that c and d are

by convention

this example we will use

all the alleles

combinations of the

equal

can

(c+d)

We will explain this in detail in moment, but

for

now.

The frequencies of

The population is large enough.

2. There

are

a BB male does not prefer

nature.

4. No other outside

this model.

5. Natural selection must not favor any allele. In a population of 30 individuals, there are 12 B alleles and 18 b alleles. The frequencies of B and b are 0.4 and 0.6 respectively.

The sum of all the alleles must equal 100%. So this means that the total in this case is $12 + 18 = 30$. So 30 is 100%.

If we know the frequencies of B and b and the

genotypic frequencies of BB, Bb and bb then we will use the Hardy-Weinberg

formula that we use to calculate the frequencies of alleles.

$f(B) = 12/30 = 0.4 = 40\%$

$f(b) = 18/30 = 0.6 = 60\%$

Now we know the frequencies of alleles and the frequencies of genotypes. $f(B) + f(b) = 0.4 + 0.6 = 1$

We have proven that the frequencies of alleles and the frequencies of genotypes are related. Very straightforward, yes.

296

Remember that the frequencies of alleles and the frequencies of genotypes are related.

of a population of 30 individuals, there are 12 B alleles and 18 b alleles.

The frequencies of B and b are 0.4 and 0.6 respectively. The frequencies of BB, Bb and bb are 0.16, 0.48 and 0.30 respectively.

Then, $f(B) + f(b) = 0.4 + 0.6 = 1$

And $f(BB) + f(Bb) + f(bb) = 0.16 + 0.48 + 0.30 = 1$

This shows that the frequencies of alleles and the frequencies of genotypes are related.

The frequencies of alleles and the frequencies of genotypes are related. The frequencies of alleles and the frequencies of genotypes are related.

The frequencies of alleles and the frequencies of genotypes are related. The frequencies of alleles and the frequencies of genotypes are related.

Now, suppose we break the 4th population into two populations.

Let's say we have 4 more b alleles.

Let's say we have 4 more b alleles.

Let's say we have 4 more b alleles.

$b + \frac{1}{2}b^2 + \frac{1}{2}b^2 + b^2 = 1$ brings our total up to 34 instead of 30. What genotypic frequencies be?

$$f(B) = \frac{12}{34} = .35 = 35\%$$

$$f(b) = \frac{22}{34} = .65 = 65\%$$

$$f(BB) = .12, f(Bb) = .23$$

Oppss, .42 does not equal 1. Equilibrium law fails

if the Hardy-Weinberg met. When the new

genes entered the population

change of the population's gene

populations

populations

populations

frequency of .42 would

be maintained generation after generation.

However we would

pool

pool

number of changes,

two

insignificant. You

insignificant. You

change would

change would

levewhich there

levewhich there

gene pool.

gene pool.

evolution.

For a

consider a

consider a

the alleles B and b. Assign

frequency

of the

letter d to allele b. In most cases you will find alleles are actually notated

as p and q science, but for this example we use P and Q of the population of 100%.

So c + d random possible combinations of the members of a population would equal $(c^2 + 2cd + d^2)$.

as: $(c+d) \times (c+d)$

We detail in the following know the B and b alleles. We know that the population is large enough and there are no preferences. For example, a female does not prefer a male by its nature.

1. The population is large enough.
 2. There are no preferences. For example, a female does not prefer a male by its nature.
 4. No other outside population exchanges genes with the population.
- 12 are genes. Now remember The sum of all the

So this case is 30. So 30 is 100%.

If we want to find the genotypic frequencies of B, Bb and b then we will have to apply the standard formula that is shown.

$f = 0.4 = 0.6$
 $f = 0.6 = 0.4$
 make 100% ratios.

So,
 $c + d = 0.4 + 0.6 = 1$ proven that $c + d = 1$.

Very straightforward, yes.

296

Remember that all the random possible combinations of the members of a population would equal $(c \times d) \times (c+d)$

Then, $c + d = 1$

And $(c \times c) + (c \times d) + (d \times c) + (d \times d)$
 $= BB + Bb + bb$

$= .24 + .48 + .16 = 0.88$ the

size, but the

frequencies of B and b will stay the same.

Now, suppose we break the population not introducing

the

us say that $f(B) = 0.4$ and $f(b) = 0.6$.

$b + b + b = 0.6$ the pool. This brings our total of 30. What will the gene and genotypic frequencies be?

$f(B) = 0.4 = 35\%$

$f(b) = 22/34 = 0.647 = 64.7\%$

$f^2 + 2f + 1 = (f + 1)^2$ does not equal 1. This means $p^2 + 2p + 1 = (p + 1)^2$ if the 4th law $p^2 + 2p + 1 = (p + 1)^2$ the new genes entered the pool it resulted in a change of the population's $p^2 + 2p + 1 = (p + 1)^2$ other populations where introduced then the frequency $p^2 + 2p + 1 = (p + 1)^2$ generation after generation. However we would like $p^2 + 2p + 1 = (p + 1)^2$ we $p^2 + 2p + 1 = (p + 1)^2$ in $p^2 + 2p + 1 = (p + 1)^2$ the $p^2 + 2p + 1 = (p + 1)^2$ then the number of changes, even if one or two new genes jumped in, would be insignificant. $p^2 + 2p + 1 = (p + 1)^2$ but $p^2 + 2p + 1 = (p + 1)^2$ on an extremely low level which $p^2 + 2p + 1 = (p + 1)^2$ the gene pool. This $p^2 + 2p + 1 = (p + 1)^2$ no $p^2 + 2p + 1 = (p + 1)^2$ let us consider $p^2 + 2p + 1 = (p + 1)^2$ contains the alleles B and b. Assign the letter c to $p^2 + 2p + 1 = (p + 1)^2$ $p^2 + 2p + 1 = (p + 1)^2$ B and the letter d to the $p^2 + 2p + 1 = (p + 1)^2$ most cases you $p^2 + 2p + 1 = (p + 1)^2$ as p and q by convention in science, but for this example we will use $p^2 + 2p + 1 = (p + 1)^2$

the alleles must equal 100%.

So c random possible combinations of the members

$(c \times c) + 2cd + (d \times d)$

be expressed as:

$(c+d) \times$

in detail in moment,

now.

The frequencies of

unchanged generation after

generation if:

1. The population is large enough.

2.

There are no preferences. For

does not prefer a

female by its

population

selection must not favor any specific individual.

Let us imagine a pool of genes.

b.

all the alleles must

means

that the total in this case $30 = 30$. So 30 is 100%.

If we want to find the frequencies

and the genotypic frequencies of B,

we will have to apply the

standard formula that we have

$= 12/30 = 0.4 = 40\%$

$f(b) = 18/30 = 0.6 = 60\%$

Both add we know their ratios.

So,

$c + d = 0.4 + 0.6 =$

$c + 100$

$109 \times 117 \times 115 \times 116 \times 101 \times 113 \times 117 \times 97 \times 108$

$49 \times 46 \times 13 \times 10 \times 86 \times 101 \times 114 \times 121$ straightforward, yes.

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Remember that $97 \times 108 \times 108 \times 116 \times 104 \times 101 \times 114 \times 97 \times 110 \times 100 \times 111 \times 109$

$112 \times 111 \times 115 \times 115 \times 105 \times 98 \times 108 \times 101$

$99 \times 111 \times 109 \times 98 \times 105 \times 110 \times 97 \times 116 \times 105 \times 111 \times 110 \times 115 \times 111 \times 102$ the members

of $97 \times 112 \times 111 \times 112 \times 117 \times 108 \times 97 \times 116 \times 105 \times 111 \times 110$

$119 \times 111 \times 117 \times 108 \times 100 \times 101 \times 113 \times 117 \times 97 \times 108 \times 40 \times 99 \times c$ $\times c$

$50 \times 99 \times 100 \times 43 \times 40 \times 100 \times d$, or $(c+d) \times (c+d)$

Then, $99 \times 43 \times 100 \times 61 \times 48 \times 46 \times 52 + 48 \times 46 \times 54 \times 61$

$49 \times 13 \times 10 \times 65 \times 110 \times 100 \times 40 \times 99 \times 120 \times c + 2cd + (d \times 100 \times 41 \times 13 \times 10 \times 61$

$66 \times 66 \times 43 \times 66 \times 98 + bb$

$= .24 + .48 + .30 = 1$

This means that the $112 \times 111 \times 112 \times 117 \times 108 \times 97 \times 116 \times 105 \times 111 \times 110$

$99 \times 97 \times 110 \times 105 \times 110 \times 99 \times 114 \times 101 \times 97 \times 115 \times 101 \times 105 \times 110$ size,

$98 \times 117 \times 116$

$116 \times 104 \times 101 \times 13 \times 10 \times 102 \times 114 \times 101 \times 113 \times 117 \times 101 \times 110 \times 99 \times 105 \times 101 \times 1$

$15 \times 111 \times 102 \times 66 \times 97 \times 110 \times 100 \times b$ will stay the same.

Now, suppose we break the 4th law about not introducing another

population $105 \times 110 \times 116 \times 111 \times 116 \times 104 \times 105 \times 115$

$111 \times 110 \times 101 \times 46 \times 13 \times 10 \times 76 \times 101 \times 116 \times 117 \times 115$ say that we add 52

$109 \times 111 \times 114 \times 101 \times 98 \times 46 \times 13 \times 10 \times 98 \times 43 \times b + b + b$

$101 \times 110 \times 116 \times 101 \times 114 \times 116 \times 104 \times 101 \times 112 \times 111 \times 111 \times 108 \times 46$

$84 \times 104 \times 105 \times 115$ brings our total $117 \times 112 \times 116 \times 111 \times 51 \times 52$

$105 \times 110 \times 115 \times 116 \times 101 \times 97 \times 100$ of

$30. \times 87 \times 104 \times 97 \times 116 \times 119 \times 105 \times 108 \times 108 \times 116 \times 104 \times 101$

$103 \times 101 \times 110 \times 101$ and genotypic frequencies $98 \times 101 \times 63 \times 13 \times 10 \times 102$

$40 \times 66 \times 41 \times 61 \times 49 \times 50 \times 47 \times 51 \times 52 = .35 = 35 \%$

$f(b) = 22/34 = .65 \times 61 \times 54 \times 53 \times 37 \times 13 \times 10 \times 102 \times 40 \times 66 \times 66 \times 41 \times 61 \times .12$, $f(Bb) =$

$.23$ and $f(bb) = .42$

Oppss, $.42$ does not equal 1. This means that the Equilibrium $108 \times 97 \times 119$

$102 \times 97 \times 105 \times 108 \times 115 \times 13 \times 10 \times 105 \times 102 \times 116 \times 104 \times 101 \times 52 \times 116 \times 104$ law

is not $109 \times 101 \times 116 \times 46 \times 87 \times 104 \times 101 \times 110 \times 116 \times 104 \times 101 \times 110 \times 101 \times 119$

genes entered the pool it

resulted $105 \times 110 \times 97 \times 99 \times 104 \times 97 \times 110 \times 103 \times 101 \times 111 \times 102$ the population's

gene frequencies. However $105 \times 102 \times 13 \times 10 \times 50 \times 57 \times 55 \times 13 \times 10 \times 110 \times 111$

$111 \times 116 \times 104 \times 101 \times 114$

$112 \times 111 \times 112 \times 117 \times 108 \times 97 \times 116 \times 105 \times 111 \times 110 \times 115$

$119 \times 104 \times 101 \times 114 \times 101$ introduced then $116 \times 104 \times 101$

$102 \times 114 \times 101 \times 113 \times 117 \times 101 \times 110 \times 99 \times 121 \times 111 \times 102 \times 46 \times 52 \times 50$ would

be maintained generation after generation.

However we would like to point out that we have a lot of things to consider in the above example. If the pool were much larger then it would be more likely that if one or two new genes jumped in, would they be able to change the plant's characteristics? For example, if one of the plants was a female, it would have had an acceptable yield except it slacked when the time came to produce resin. Slack isn't even the word it's more like failed. It almost literally had zero resin. Because the other 2 were nice plants this one was given a second chance before meeting its maker. Make the grade when grown from clone it didn't. Meet its maker it did, good riddance. Aroma: These babies stink. They smell when they're young seedlings, vegging, rooting and flowering. The smell from just 2 vegging plants, 1 and 2 caused more noticeable odor than half the same grow filled with flowering NL x Shiva's.

No. They didn't smell like blueberries to me but did have something added to the sweet skunky indica odor that has a berry quality to it. It is becoming stinkier as it ages too. For those of you that have friends that are impressed with smell this would be a winner. Max security calls for paying big time attention to odor control in the grow with these. Except of course for 3 which doesn't smell like anything but the lawn. This weed would present a packaging challenge if you need to move it for some unknown reason - Buzz: As stated the two remaining plants had better than average potency for this age. Both were definitely indica types buzzing with 2 being somewhat unique with a heady floaty type thing going on. More later when they're older but I will say the buzz has some unique qualities compared to everything else worth keeping more than likely.

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4.01 CSS

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